PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING. BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Wathington Bureaut No. 216 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets, Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store

No. 1102 Hull Street.

Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley
Harrison's, No. 109 North Sycamore

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH Is sold

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	One. Year,	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	Mo.
Daily, with Sun, Daily without Sun Sun edition only. Weekly (Wed.) All Unsigned	2.00	1.00	.50 .25	100 may 200

Rejected Communications will not returned unless accompanied by stamps.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1904

### · Democracy in the Saddle,

Every true Democrat has cause to 1 his party in this campaign. The on a high plane of decency and morality. They are not resorting to trick-They are not using money to de such the suffrage. They are simply appealing to the patriotism of the Ameri have lost their heads and made unbe coming speeches, but with these excep

The party goes before the people this candidate who is above reproach. Judge has conducted himself with bo divided attention to the labors of the camand the most rabid Republicar papers have been able to find no fault with him as man or candidate. His conduct, personally and politically, has been

The party is wallding in its integrity without having formed any entangling with any political organization of a different faith. It has proclaimed and exploited its principles and asked the to support it upon its merit. has shown to the people the dangers of Republicanism, and if it should le nothing more than this the labors of will not have been in vain, the duty of the Democratic party to is in yictory. Even though i hould fail in electing its candidate, it still doing a great work, and will con tinue to do a great work as a minority party in restraint of Republicanism. The of Republicanism is toward in the great and powerful Democracy of the United States holds that party in check.

No matter how the election goes, th Democratio party will have strengthened the cause which it represents and will be in good fighting trim for 1908.

## Poisonous Liquors.

New York has been greatly wrought up by the death of seventeen men who drank loons in that city. The proprietor was promptly arrested and the coroner in his examination discovered that it is a common practice in New York for saloons to manufacture their own alcoholic drinks from chemicals, wood alcohol, a deadly poison, forming a part of the concection. It is further stated that secret manuals are used in the cheaper trade which give recipes for making all kinds of liquors and wines by the use of chemicals and cheap spirit.

There is no doubt that much of the stuff sold from saloons in all parts of the country is impure, to say the least, and makes the liquor evil so much the has been found impracticable to prohibit the sale of alcoholic drinks, for it is impossible to destroy the demand, and so long as there is a demand among the people there will. in one way or another, be a corresponding supply. It is for this reason that many men who would gladly see the liquor traffic abolished are in favor of the license system. They believe that if liquor must be sold the traffic should be carried on under the regulations and restrictions of law and under the supervision more or less of the authorities

of government. But in licensing the sale of alcoholic drinks the government assumes a serious responsibility. It is the business of the government when it grants a license to a man to traffic in liquors to see to it that he does not abuse his privilege, to see to it that he complies strictly with the regulations of law, and that he does not make his place of business a public nuisance. But in addition to all this the government also makes itself responsible for the quality of the liquors sold. Unfor seed to it that all alcoholic drinks sold under the license system are pure liquors and not poisonous concoctions made by cheap and doubtful processes. In all States the laws regulating the Sale of poisons is rigid, and complaint is made by the druggists of Virgina that the law in this State is so rigid as seriously to hamper an honest druggist in carrying on his trade. But it would be safer to allow the unrestricted sale of well known poisons, distinctly labeled as such, than to allow the unrestricted sale of poisons with a re sold for the pure stuff. In the one care the purchaser knows just what he is getting and if he takes the poison he knows what he is done; in the other case, he is busely dequestionably it is the duty of government

The Times-Dispatch coived by the seller and purchases and drinks polson without knowledge, and without Intention to injure himself.

subject has frequently been brought to the attention of Congress but it is a subject with which Congress cannot very well deal. It should be dealt with by the legislatures of the several States, and there should be inspectors whose duty it is to examine the liquors sold and see to it that they come up to the necessary standard. On the other hand, there should be severe penalties for any infraction of the law on the part of those who sell. If any saloonkeeper should be caught dispensing polsonous liquors his license should be revoked and his place of business promptly closed.

As we have said, many people believe that the Bouer traffic should be licensed, but no sane man believes that any sa oon-keeper should be licensed or allowed to sell liquors that are impure. It may he remarked in closing that one of th strongest arguments in favor of the dispensory system is that the liquors thus seld are pure.

### John R. Thompson.

"The Lamp," a review and record of current literature, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, pays a distinguished compliment to a Richmond writer in the October number by publishing a contribution from his pen as its cle is entitled, "Thompson, the Confederate," and the writer is Mr. Charles Marshall Graves, of the editorial staff of The Times-Dispatch. In this article. Mr. Graves gives a sketch of the caree generation ago was a conspicuous

character in the literary world. Mr. Graves brings to book many facts, hitherto unpublished, concerning Thompson and his contemporaries in literature and his article throws a new light upon the character and writings of this noble gentleman, editor and poet. rue story of Thompson is to pay a high tribute to his character and Mr. Graves has "nothing extenuated," but has been content, as well be might, to let the trutl speak for itself.

Virginia may well be proud of this well beloved son, whose life was itself a beautiful poem, who lived for others, who smiled as he labored even when shadow of death hung over him. He was very pleasant to those who knew him in life, and the memory of him still hymn which we have heard long since and he'er forgot.

#### The "Solid South"-History.

A correspondent of The Times-Dispatch writing recently of former presidentia campaigns and prominent political leaders of other days, said in connection with the Hayes-Tilden campaign of 1876 tha "breaking the solid South had been regarded as an impossibility, and, as a matter of fact, no attention was paid t it, as it was supposed to be assured to the Democracy. Instead, the whole country was watching the admittedly doubtful States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana."

This is an error. There had been no 'solld South" up to that time. A majority of the puthern States still had Republican Governors, and a number of them were under Republican Legislatures. Only Virginia, Texas, Kentucky Missouri and Tennessee had Democratic Governors, and in the national election. four years before, Virginia had named

Republican presidential electors. At the beginning of the campaign of 1876 a solid Democratic South was but a promise, and the term, "solid South" was coined in the National Democratic Convention of that year, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency,

The late Colonel Thomas Stanhop Flournoy, of this State, was a delegate to the convention, and was selected to second the nomination of Mr. Tilden on behalf of Virginia and the South. In the rigorous speech he made he created great enthusiasm by the use of this language; for the exalted position of President of the United States, but if you of the your Empire State, by the help of God and an untrammeled ballot, we will give him a solid South."

This was the promise, and this was the origin of the term. The people of the South made Colonel Flournoy's promise good, but Zach, Chandler, the National Republican chairman of that year, and his lieutenants, by methods which are well remembered, and which have made the pages of the history of the Republican party forever black, robbed Mr. Tilden of the electoral votes of South Carolina, Florida and Louislana, and thereby put Mr. Hayes in the office to which he was never elected.

With the downfall of the carpet-bag government in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana (and they fell as soon as Haves removed the Federal bayonets from the Capitols of those States in 1877), ther was for the first time a solid South, and its solidity has continued to this day.

### American Manhood.

In discussing the causes of railroad accidents, a recent writer affirms that trade unionism among employes undoubt edly contributes its part to the looseness with which orders are accented. "In operation," he says, "It has a level-

ing effect among employes by cutting out

himself the question whether or not there be good ground for them. Members of r unions should deal in the same way with this serious charge that has been brought against their organization. fundamental idea which our forefathers had in view in founding this republic was to develop and promote individual manhood. They founded a government whose chief concern should be the protection of the individual in his God-given rights; that would insure to each and every in-dividual the same opportunities and privileges enjoyed by every other individual, without ald or hindrance from government, to work out his salvation by his own brain and brawn. But individual privilege implies individual responsibility and each individual should bear his own responsibility, and not shift it upon the shoulders of an organization. There is no incentive which so incites a man to action. which so keeps him spurred up to his duly, as the knowledge that he and he alone is responsible for his conduct, and that he and he alone will be held to strict account. It is this sort of responsibility that develops his best, physical, mental and moral forces and begets self-re-

On the contrary, any system which tends to take away individual responsibilliy tends to impair manhood. "In union there is strength." But any organization, be it labor union or "trust," which degrades the individual and destroys his self-reliance, is a menace to democracy.

"Judge Not."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"Judge not, that ye be not judged; for with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged."—St. Matthew, vil:1-2.

This is true, not only with men, but others. Intuitively we recognize its justice. If we are liarsh, unkind, censorious immerciful, why should we expect mercy

from others?.
The coldly critical spirit blinds our eyes to our own failts, wille it leaves us suick to see the faults of others. We loudly condemn and call attention to the speech in our neighbors, while we tolrate or do not perceive the blots on ourselves.

er sorrow for our own slus. The eyes full of the tears of penitence will not parrowly scan the fallings of others.

own character in the likeness of the lecting to watch ourselves, we fall to help others. If one is gathering up blusself but his family his friends, and, at length, his community.

Morcover, the fault uncorrected in ourselves often hurts others. If we would leanse another, we must first be clean. If we would reclaim the erring, strengthourselves be ready to share and comfort

When we thus pass sentence upon others we are guilty of a certain impertinence man-servant? To his own master he judge thy brother?"

We therefore not only judge without authority, but without discernment, for we are not qualified to act.

We cannot know all the circumstances. How often are we deceived by the facts; And even if we do know the facts how can we be sure of the motive? We cannot read the heart and know the tempta tions and the inherited tendency to wrongdoing. Nor can we fathom the remorse and the bitter tears which have followed the sin; the person often judging himfar more severely than even we would have done. When you know all the facts, the inner motives, as God does,

then you may judge, and not till then! So we appeal for ourselves and others from man's partial knowledge, as inade quate, to God's unerring judgment, which is absolutely true, absolutely just and absolutely impartial. There is no appeal no further evidence can be brought in which He has not already known and summed up. "Neither is there any creabut all things are naked and opened, unto the eyes of Him with whom we have

True justice is not opposed to mercy for the element of mercy must always be in justice. What I am, in the sight of God that I amenat more-nor less, And, this is all that concerns me. Check all critical judgment. Think the best, Dwell on the good qualities of others and not on the unfortunate ones. Seek to be considerate of others in your thoughts and pity thom. Children sent or rise to the standard set for them, Then urge them upwards and show the way. Fasten on their good points, and them forward. If possible give praise more frequently than blame. God sees in us what we are to bo; when with the well utterly surrendered, we are not with Christ. Christ's righteousness does not yet pervade us, but His sanotification will be made more and more apparent in

It is harsh, presumptuous, self-forgetful judgment that are condemned. We are warned against judgment of persons, or any set of persons. But at the same time we cannot ignore our responsibility

## Gright's Disease



Here's a Bumper, Let it be a thumper, Night, morning or noon, December or June-Any old time-

# Old Barbee Whiskey

Bottled in Bond

The golden grain of Old Kentucky turned into youth, good cheer and gladness. Age and purity guaranteed by the U. S. Government.

Ask for Old Barbee. You'll know you're getting it, if government stamp is over cork.

Jno. T. Barbee & Co., Louisville, Ky.

or judging acts. We are not to tolerat the wrong act, but distinguish between the hatred of sin, and the sinner. Hatthe sin with all your heart, but pity the sinner, who, but for God's grace might be yourself.

vil. and seek to disentangle them from the snare of the awful sin you recognize Pity those falling under the power of sir and like the Master strive to save the lost and the erring ones.

It is the temper or disposition and spirit of our minds which is all important. Take these rules for individual

1. Judge none, unless a duty,
2. As far as possible judge the offense

3. Confine your judgment to the earthly

side, and leave to God the motive.

bering our own sinfulness and that we are ignorant of others' training, limita may be strong when another is weak but we may be most miserably weal

Judge not the workings of his brain. And of his heart; thou canst not see What looks to thy dim eyes a stain. In God's pure light, may only be

field, Where thou wouldst only faint and

l." -----------

It is announced that London is to have in annual celebration in honor of Shake speare. The idea originated with Mr an annual "Shakespeare Festival Week" in London, to be held in the week which will include April 23d, the anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday.

"My Idea," says Mr. Tree, "Is to have a 'Shakespeare week' here in London, where the poet lived and worked, and in the midst of the people of the capital of that more than empire to which he gave so much. Stratford-on-Avon has set of that more than empire to which he gave so much. Stratford-on-Avon has set us an example, but it is inevitable that the means at their disposal must be limited. I propose to have in the week six evening performances and six matthees. That will be twelve different Shakespeare plays within a week. I doubt it anything like it has ever yet been done, I want other Shakespearen artists—to join with me. That, in fact, is a vital point in my scheme. My real object is to have a Shakespeare celebration week, during which all the most celebrated shakespearean actors and actresses shall, so far as possible, unite to give representations. Another part of my scheme is that a portion of the receipts shall be given towards a permanent Shakespeare memorial in London. I cannot but think that what I have in my mind would be a splendid success, and I have no doubt that Shakespeare lovers in the country will look forward to it as much as will those in London."

It is most appropriate for London to have such a celebration, and it would b well for some of the American cities to do likewise. The stage will be exalted and the popular taste cultivated by exploiting the plays of William Shanespeare

Two recent court decision bearing upon the Christian Science faith cure business are interesting in medico-legal circles. One comes from the Supreme Court of New York which awarded damages to the parents of a minor who died under so-called faith cure treatment, although It was shown that the child was subjected to such treatment or rather deprived of medical treatment by and with the consent of the parents. The other decision is by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. In this case the victim was an adult, a young woman who was guarunteed a cure for appendicitis by a Christian Science healer. The court held that the victim contributed to the negligence by allowing such treatment. Hence she was unable to recover damages, after recovery under another form of treatment. Had she died, there would evidently have been no redress under this dedision.

We have received from a "Subscriber" the following request; "Will you kindly publish an article it

your next Sunday's paper concerning fickleness and jealousness of a girl and how it affects them?" We do not know. We have never been dition.

a girl. It may be a Republican scare or it may be a reflection on the orgiorical ability

## "OLD MAN HOGAN" ON NEW ISSUES.

He Explains How Easy It Is to Make Them to Order—The President Writes a Letter to Johann Most, the Anarchist, and Judge Parker Declines an Invitation to Harry Lehr's Dog Dinner.

### By Henry M. Hyde.

By Henry M. Hyde.

By Henry M. Hyde.

(Author of "The Buccancer," "Poter Potter, Business Privateer," "Steep Potter, Williams and Privateer," etc.)

(White the steep Potter Potter, Williams and Privateer, "Steep Potter, Williams and Potter Potter, Williams and Potter, Williams and

as a joke. "" 'Tis a str-r-ange thing,' says th' Post,



"P. S.—BECHUNE MAN AN DOG. WHAT DO YOU THINK AV ME CHANCES?"
'but whinkir we spring a jist in our playful lithle way 'trybody thinks we're in dead carriet, an' whin we arr-rer h' most serious folks laugh as though we weer jokin.
''Or, if you're a Raypublican an' arr-ee nadin' an isshy ye take a sheet av pirk not pea-a-per an' write somethin' like this: "'Harry Lehr. Esq. Dear Old 'Hal'—Your nivitation rayceived. Fide an' I would be gist to accipt, but dear litthic Fide is sthill sufferin' from th' fless an' is hardly up to a rocial function as yil. I hope you an' th' rist within will have a delightful time and the mer. I am foorced to meet an' fless thands within will have a delightful time and there are not any lary region gettin' quite peevish. The many lary region gettin' quite peevish. The many lary are gettin' quite peevish. The many lary are recommended in the second of the secon

those States that are ordinarily considered dead sura Republican.

It is now estimated that at least a million more votes will be cast in this presidential election than in the last and that the vote will therefore run close to fifteen million. The vote in 1896 was 13,923,378 and in 1900 it was 13,961,566. The call from Massachusetts for more

blg gun speakers and much more campaign funds is the most encouraging Democratic' sign we have yet seen in the political sky.

After all this has been a pretty decent political fight, and the campaign lie naller has had very little to do.

"The Georgia anti-Everything" is the name that has been assigned to the Hou. Tom Watson in New York. Wood alcohol of the New York brand

will certainly cure bad habits if taken in sufficient quantities. Congressman Heflin, of Alabama, has been poaching to some extent on the Hon.

Ben, Tillman's preserves. The anthracite coal jokes having been warmed over from last season are now going the rounds.

The West Virginia whirlwind campaign became a Texas cyclone when Senator Bulley got into it. ...........

The Baltic fleet hasnit "departed" for a whole week. What's the matter with the old mud scows? The Hon. Tom Watson is simply trying

to work a few fron bars in the Democratic life preservers.

Nobody seems to have been approaching

First Prophet Dowlo for a tip on election results. The deluge of willway accidents caught the insurance trust without its umbrella

Kuropatkin's last "advance" has left his shoulder straps in a weakened con-

Safe and same rallway transportation s one of the demands of the hour, The decolette shoe needn't be hulf soled until next April or Candidate Fairbanks, but it is a fact



announces that Judge Par-r-ker

Northwist announces that Judge Parr-ker is only a canned goods farr-mer annyhow, growin' pickled beets an' tinned asparagus for th' purpose av wilfully dayceivn' the grate arr-my av husbandmin, who, as we all know, arr-e th' very brawn an' sinew av the raypublic! Ave arr-e rayllably informed, it says, that th' anniunt juhrist kin harr-diffull the difference bechine a shorthorn built has all forence bechine a shorthorn built has a shorthorn built have a call though him at the grate number av prominum converts made be both sides. Each wan av thin is an issly all be himself.

"'Uneral Pat McGintis,' says th' Hurlid, th' well-known professional Irishman, bein somewint harr-d up for riddy money, has retained great excitement be comin' out for hy limmyerats.

"I have been a Raypublican for quite a long while,' says th' gineral. So long as they had th' grenback an gold issless to interest mie I was with 'en, but whin they got down to dealin' out nothin' but hot air me conscience—to says nothing av me pocketower.

"Th' Honurubble should be shown the short of the says the Tree workin' harr-d' at his thrade says th' residintial campaign, has been wan av th' leadin' crathers av th' Democracy, announces that this year he will suport the Raypublican candydates.

"I kin harr-dijy till ye,' says Horr Schmittwurst,' how much I hated to cut mesiff of from th' parthy I have sarved so long. I thried me bist to rayconcile mealif of the prisint attitude av th' Dimmyerats, but,—not bein' a low-priced man—I was finally forored to come out on th' other side, is all shortly taken be a campaign and north, is all shortly taken be a campaign an annythin' lise I kin lay me band on." An arther ail, if there ar-r-e no real,



life-sized isshies in this campaign, mebbe it'

Woggle Bug and Chicken Thief. Wogglebug-October is a rather late

nonth for chicken stealing, isn't it. Thief-Oh, well the season is not over until November 8th, and then there will not be a "Roost-relt."

### The Lewis Case.

Editor of The Times Dispatch:

Sir.-You printed in your issue of the 13th, the word "pushed" in the place of the word pursued." I wrote Z. K. Lewis, Jr., pursued Dolan into the yard."

October 14, 1904.

### THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcon s the safest and most efficient dishis the safest and most efficient safe fectant and purifier in nature, but faw realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing pur-

ose, Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stom-ach and intestines and carries them out

ach and intestines and carries them out of the system.
Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after cating onions and other odorous vegetable.
Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cuthartic.
It absorbs the injurious gases which coulded in the stomech and bowels, it

ollect in the stomach and bowers, it isinfects the mouth and throat from disinfects the mouth

disinfects the month and throat from the polson of catarrh.

All druggists sell charceal in one form or another, but probably the best charceal and the most for the moter is in Stuart's Charceal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powered Wilson charceal, and other harmless antisepties in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charceal being mixed with longy. The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better comition, sweeter breath and purer blood, and

of the general health, better convica-ion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use,

harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

'A Buffalo physician in sponding of the benefits of charcoal, says, "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and howels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the dally use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a bux at drug stores, and although in some sense a partent preparation, yet I believe I get more and hetter, charcoal in stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

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The prime regulates of a perfect underwear are: Healthfulness, Durability, Fit, Finish. "Jacger" possesses these n a pro-eminent degree. Hence ts unique distinction as a household word in the land.

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TARIFF AND TRUSTS

A SYMPOSIUM ON

TARIFF AND TRUSTS

In his letter of acceptance President Rosecvelt said:

"The question of what tariff is best for our people is primarily one of expediency, to be determined, not on abstract ecademic grounds, but in the light of experience. It is a matter of business, for fundamentally ours is a business peoplemanufacturers, merchants, farmers, wageworkers, professional men, all allke. Our experience as a people in the past has certainly not shown us that we could afford in this matter to follow those professional counsoilors, who have confined themselves to study in the closet, for the actual working of the turiff has emphatically contradicted their theories."

In order to find out the exact position upon the tariff trust question of the college professors, to whom President Rosevelt so contemptuously refers, the New York Evenng Post sent a circular letter to a number of the professors of economics and political science, and in its issue of Thursday printed their answers. The questions sent out by the Evening Post were these:

(1) President Rosevelt's contention that the protective tariff policy ought now to be considered as "definitely established."

(2) His assertion that the tariff, if ever "modified," must be by "the friends of the protective system."

(3) The President's view that an "attempt to identify the question of tariff revision with a solution of the trust question." is "always a sign of desire to avoid any real effort to deal adequately with the trust question."

tion" is "always a sign of desire to avoid any real effort to deal adequately with the trust question."

(4) Any other economic truths which seem to be involved in the present cam-

In a general way it may be said that the preponderant opinion of all points suggested is against President Rooseveit

by about five to one. Professor William G. Sumner, of Yale

suggested is against President Rooseveit by about five to one.

Professor William G. Sumner, of Yale, in his reply says that nothing is ever settled until it is settled right; that the protective tariff is all wrong, wrong in seconomics, wrong in morals and a great corrupter of politics.

Professor H. C. Emery, of the same institution, agrees that the policy is dennitely established, but that Dingleyism is not definitely established, and that serious reform in the tariff is demanded.

Professor Irving Fisher, also of Yale, says that if does not follow, because a wrong policy has been pursued for a long time, that if ought to be forever; chronic diseases need cure, as well as acute.

Professor J. C. Schwab, of the same institution, does not consider the American tariff policy definitely established and he lived fifty years ago.

Professor Henry P. Willis, of Washington and Lee University, says that the President's statement that the protective policy should now be considered definitely established seems to him-to have no warrant beyond its assertion.

Professor Coman, of Wellesley, says that the President's assertion is only true from the standpoint of a Republican politicina.

Several other professors in other institutions take practically the same view. On the second point, Professor Sumner, of Yale, says that the assertion that the tariff, if modified, must be modified by its friends, simply means that the protectionists mean to keep control of it, and that if they ever have to yield anything they will yield 'as little and as slowly as they can. Professor Calendar says that we have had our tariff revised several times since the war by the friends of the protective system. It was done immediately following the war, when the removal of a great number of internal taxes called for a corresponding reduction in customs duties. It was done in mediately as they can the protective system. But ne reduction in customs revenue. But in every case the result was subbsantial increase in the protective in tariff, with no red

and again in 1899, when a substantial nevery case the result was a substantial increase in the protective features of the tariff, with no reductions worth mentioning. The folly of expecting any real revision of the protective system from this source is obvious, when we reflect on the way legislation and especially turing legislation is commonly determined in most legislative bodies.

Professor Fisher takes the ground cant the tariff must be modified by the representatives of the American people and that if the people are educated up to a knowledge of the fact that the tariff taxes all of them for the benefit of a few of them, they have the right to describe the substantial professor Rogers, of Yale, says that a revision of the tariff made by its beneficiaries means higher duties for the benefit of the few and more oppression and injustice to the people. Most of the other opinions on this point are much to the same effect.

As to tariff and trusts Professor Sumner says:

ner says:

"It would be far more true to say that a refusal to identify the question of lariff revision with a solution of the trust question is always a sign of desire to avoid any real effort to deal adequately with the tariff question."

Professor Fisher says.
"The question of tariff revision should not be 'identified' with the trust question. But the hearing of protection on the imposition by trusts of higher prices at home than abroad should not be lost sight of as one of the ways in which protection taxes the consumer."

Professor Alian H. Willett, of Brown University, says that no student pretends that the removal of duties from trust-made goods will/entirely eradicate ine evils of monepoly, but adds that it is maintained, and it is difficult to see how any one can question the fact, that the prevention of foreign competition by high duties increase enormously the aggregate amount of monepoly gain which American combinations are able to secure.

We have no room to give more extracts,

We have no room to give more extracts, but we have cited enough to show the general drift of the opinions. It is manitest that the college professors have not yet been converted to the views of Doctor Roosevelt.

Delightful Message. "Oh! down in Carolina,
The cotton fields are white;
The partridges are calling
Their message of delight."